Fatal Occupational Injuries by Sex, Age, and Selected Occupation, Maine 2006-2010

Year	Number of Work- Related Fatalities Due	Number of Employed Persons Age 16 Years or Older Residing in Maine	Rate per 100,000
	to Injuries	(Full-Time Equivalents)	Empioyed
1997	19	623000	3.0
1998	26	622000	4.2
1999	32	644000	5.0
2000	26	665000	3.9
2001	23	657000	3.5
2002	30	656000	4.6
2003	23	658000	3.5
2004	16	664000	2.4
2005	15	677000	2.2
2006	20	683000	2.9
2007	21	673000	3.1
2008*	24	000999	3.6
*6005	16	638000	2.5
2010*	20	NA*	3.3*
US 2010*	4690	* V N	3.6*

3 Year Average Rate per	ate per
100,000 Employed	oyed
1997-1999	4.1
1998-2000	4.4
1999-2001	4.1
2000-2002	4.0
2001-2003	3.9
2002-2004	3.5
2003-2005	2.7
2004-2006	2.5
2005-2007	2.8
2006-2008	3.2
2007-2009	3.1
NA	NA
NA	NA

non-institutional population in states by sex, race, Hispanic or Latino ethnicity, marital status, and detailed age; Maine; Number of Employed persons Data Source: data sources: Numerator: Maine Bureau of Labor; Denominator: http://www.bls.gov/gps/#tables, Employment status of the civilian age 16 years or older residing in Maine.

be an undercount. Further detail in Bureau of Labor documentation. Also, while the numerator takes into account the number of worker fatalities in population, and some difficulty determining who may have been "on the job" at the time of a motor vehicle-related fatality, this number is likely to Small counts in the numerator and denominator throughout New England result in large year to year variations. Due to the high self-employed Maine, the denominator looks ot the number of those living in in Maine who are employed.

*The US. Department of Labor changed the methodology for calculating rates in 2008, from per person employed to per full-time equivalent, taking into account the lower risks of part-time workers due to less hours on the job. Maine Department of Labor provided the previous denominators for 2008 and 2010, but national numbers were used for 2010 using the new methodology, and any comparisons with previous years' data are not valid.

Fatal Occupational Injuries by County and Public Health District of Incident, Maine 2004-2008

	Count
Maine Total	96
County	
Androscoggin	6
Aroostook	12
Cumberland	20
Franklin	4
Hancock	3
Kennebec	4
Knox	5
Lincoln	0
Oxford	5
Penobscot	12
Piscataquis	4
Sagadahoc	0
Somerset	6
Waldo	3
Washington	3
York	9
District	
Aroostook	12
Central	10
Cumberland	20
Downeast	6
Midcoast	8
Penquis	16
Western	15
York	9

Source: US Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI), Maine Department of Labor

Data by county and public health district is not available for 2010 and 2009

^{*} indicates data that does not meet publication criteria of the CFOI.

Fatal Occupational Injuries by Sex, Age, and Selected Occupation, Maine 2006-2010

	Total number
Maine Total	101
Sex	
Male	92
Female	9
Age	
under age 25	6-10*
25-34	12
35-44	6-10*
45-54	25
55-64	26
65+	17-19*
Occupation	
Transportation & Material Moving	30
Farming, Forestry, and Fishing	27
Managerial & Professional Specialties	14
Services	8
Other	22

Source: US Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI), Maine Department of Labor

^{*} Indicates that there may be missing data, due to data in some years weere suppressed that did not meet publication criteria of the Census fo Fatal Occupational Injuries (two or less deaths in the category), and therefore was not available to add to the five year totals. The numbers in these row are the range of possible deaths in the category.

Number of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Involving Days Away From Work by Selected Worker Characteristics, Private, State and Local Government, Maine, 2010

	Private	Local	State	Total
	industry	government	government	iotai
Total	5,280	810	320	6,410
Gender:				
Male	2,960	590	170	3,720
Female	2,310	230	150	2,690
Age:				
16 to 19	200	NSD	NSD	NSD
20 to 24	470	20	NSD	NSD
25 to 34	1,100	170	40	1,310
35 to 44	990	140	50	1,180
45 to 54	1,390	220	90	1,700
55 to 64	780	190	100	1,070
65 and over	100	30	NSD	NSD
Occupation:				
Management, business, financial	100	NSD	20	NSD
Professional and related	690	70	80	840
Service	1,690	340	110	2,140
Sales and related	260	NSD	NSD	NSD
Office and administrative support	360	NSD	40	NSD
Farming, fishing, and forestry	70	NSD	NSD	NSD
Construction and extraction	300	140	30	470
Installation, maintenance, and repair	470	40	30	540
Production	610	20	NSD	NSD
Transportation and material moving	580	160	NSD	NSD
Military specific	NSD	NSD	NSD	NSD

These data do not reflect the relative FTEs worked by the various groups of employees.

Data is based on a sample of employers responding to the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, and weighted by employer size and industry. The scientifically selected probability sample used was one of many possible samples, each of which could have produced different estimates. The sample excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction. Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

Race and ethnicity data do not add to total. Some cases may be counted as both "Multi-race" and "Hispanic and other" race. NSD: Non-sufficient data: these data do not meet publication guidelines.

Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

Data Source: Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, August 30, 2012

Number of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Involving Days Away From Work by Worker Race and Ethnicity, Private, State and Local Government, Maine, 2010

	Private industry	Local government	State government	Total
Total	5,280	810	320	6,410
Race or ethnic origin:				
White	3,540	720	200	4,460
Black or African American	30	NSD	NSD	NSD
Hispanic or Latino	60	NSD	NSD	NSD
Asian	20	NSD	NSD	NSD
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	NSD	NSD	NSD	NSD
American Indian or Alaska Native	30	NSD	NSD	NSD
Hispanic and other	NSD	NSD	NSD	NSD
Multi-race	NSD	NSD	NSD	NSD
Not reported	1,540	90	120	1,750

These data do not reflect the relative FTEs worked by the various groups of employees.

Data is based on a sample of employers responding to the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, and weighted by employer size and industry. The scientifically selected probability sample used was one of many possible samples, each of which could have produced different estimates. The sample excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction. Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

Race and ethnicity data do not add to total. Some cases may be counted as both "Multi-race" and "Hispanic and other" race. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

NSD: Non-sufficient data: these data do not meet publication guidelines.

Data Source: Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, August 30, 2012

Numbers and Rates of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, Private, State and Local Government, Maine, 2002-2010

Year	All work-related Injuries and Illnesses	Number of hours worked	Rate per 100 Full Time Equivalents
2002	35,900	920,512,821	7.8
2003	33,800	913,935,665	7.4
2004	31,200	943,182,675	6.6
2005	32,500	917,408,769	7.1
2006	31,200	914,488,866	6.8
2007	29,400	924,246,458	6.4
2008	27,500	933,959,006	5.9
2009	25,000	899,775,952	5.6
2010	24,500	877,953,254	5.6
US 2010	1,191,100	n/a	5.6

Data Source: Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor

Employer reports, and lack of self-employed workers in the survey sample results in undercounts.

Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

Data is based on a sample of employers responding to the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, and weighted by employer size and industry. The scientifically selected probability sample used was one of many possible samples, each of which could have produced different estimates.

The rate is calculated by mutiplying the numerator by 200,000 (100 employees x 40 hours x 50 weeks) and dividing by the total number of hours worked.